Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861. NUMBER 216.

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MONDAY, MARCH 4th 1861.

THE CRISIS.

The Old North State Jes voted by 1,000 majority against holding any Convention. The Governor elected are two to one for the Union.

ARRIVAL FAILURE.

The Arabia arrived at this port on the 3d instant, bringing evening papers and no later news of any important intelligence from the East. This may not be entirely just as the case, but we do not yet possess the power of controlling the elements and must therefore submit to the annoyance.

"PLATFORM OR NO PLATFORM."

Mr. Douglas is reported to have said that he liked the Presidents—Inaugural Address—platform—"no platform." He likes it, we suppose, because it is from "platform of no platforms." He will be glad, if anywhere. Henceforth gentlemen from Mr. Lincoln's administration counsels, would be good to prepare for the Message which shall be the close of the Inaugural which does not agree with the Chicago Platform? We certainly cannot blame do so.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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The appointment of Hon. Archibald Williams of Quincy, to the important post of Assistant U. S. Solicitor for the Court of Claims will be peculiarly gratifying to the people of this State, where he is so well known, and to the people of Kansas, who now must come to know him as he do. Mr. Williams is one of the ablest of the younger members of the Illinois bar, and his appointment will fill him with a high sense of the honor and responsibility of the position. He is a man of unblemished character, of scrupulous integrity, and of great industry, makes his theme his study for a thousand to adorn the theme. Mr. Williams was twice the candidate of the Democracy for United States Senator, in the last three times there was a Whig in the land, and he might of have been elected on both occasions.

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To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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Chicago and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINES

Between the Eastern States and Canada.

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Return of Kentucky Congressmen—What they think of the Inauguration.

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Western Matters.

WHEAT.—The good depth of snow we have had, the past winter, has been favorable to wheat. The condition has certainly few days of revelation of our wheat fields, when the cereal from which the snow had melted, and each presented more [illegible] Quincy, Illinois, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address. Mr. Mallory, however, upon the weather for a month or so after which the greatest fear will be that of [illegible] *Missouri Democrat, March 7.*

FIERY BOATS.—The *Jerry-boat No. 2*, which was brought from Montreal by the Great Trunk Co., last fall, has been thoroughly repaired at Sarnia during the winter, and has been running very many days between Port Sarnia, and is used by the company for general [illegible] purposes between Fort Gratiot and Port Huron. She will resume her trips to Detroit and commanded by Capt. Masonville. *Port Huron Commercial, March 6.*

THE BENTON COUNTY MURDER CASE.—The [illegible] Democrat says: "The negroes who were arrested some three weeks ago by the Allen Regulators, on suspicion of having murdered Dr. Rowe were discharged by the Benton Circuit Court, on Friday last, there being no bills of indictments against them. The parties were examined by James Young and Jacob Benedict, Esqrs., and by the latter were bound over in [illegible] each, to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, which commences on the 1st Monday in April, of this city.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

MAN KILLED.—At seven o'clock last evening, Martin Kaaf was killed at the depot in this city. He was waiting with his wife for the G. C. U. R. R. train, intending to go to McHenry Co., Ill., where his friends, when he understood to cross one of the switch tracks and was run over by a freight train, which was backing, breaking his skull. The engine and one freight car passed over his body, breaking both of his legs, and otherwise injuring him. A horrible manner.—*Janesville (Wis.) Republican.*

SAGINAW RIVER FREE OF ICE.—On Saturday afternoon last, the ice in the river began to move, and early Sunday morning the body which had covered the waters of the Bay since the first of December last was [illegible] *Saginaw Courier, March 6.*

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the finishing room of J. Miley's Cabinet Shop, situated on Main street, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire block, from the Massasoit House to the Massasoit House and the river. Had it not been that the wind favored, the Massasoit House, Hospital and the [illegible] of Messrs. J. & E. Woodruff, must have been consumed. A great portion of Mr. Miley's stock was saved, but the [illegible] from the [illegible] was entirely destroyed. Insured. Altogether three buildings were burned, and the Massasoit House slightly damaged.—*Worcester Spy, March 6.*

ST. CLAIR RIVER BOATS.—The Ruby and Forester will run on the river during the season, one of the boats leaving this port and the other Port Huron each day. The Ruby is also to run on the river between this place and Detroit the coming season, but we have not yet learned the character of business to be done. It is also rumored that a boat will run on the river, to be connected in some manner with the Grand Trunk Railroad; but we cannot learn that any definite arrangement has been perfected indications, it would seem that the rivalry and excitement on the river [illegible] season is to be continued the coming season.—*Port Huron Commercial, March 6.*

A SUCCESS.—We have the pleasure this week of announcing that the Saginaw City salt well has struck the Silurian Rock. The rock was touched on Saturday last at the depth of 714 feet—about 80 feet lower than at East Saginaw. The brine has gradually increased in strength since the rock was reached, and at the depth of 724 feet of water is 80 deg. to strength, which will undoubtedly increase as the boring progresses.

The sinking of this well has fully demonstrated the fact that the dip of the salt basin is from the lake. At Bay City the salt rock was struck at a depth of 600 feet; at Portland, 400 feet; at Carrollton, 1st 600; at Saginaw at 625, and at Saginaw City at The Saginaw Republican, March 4.

MAN-MCCRARY RE-ARRESTED.—The Grand Rapids Eagle yesterday published a letter from Osceola, Osego Co., New York, informing us that Mrs. McCreary, charged with the murder of Miss Sarah Lindsey, previous to the latter's daughter by a forgery with [illegible] acquitted, has been re-arrested on the charge of causing the death, by poison, of Allen Slater, her former husband. The remains of Slater were removed for examination, and nearly two grains of arsenic found in the stomach. The testimony, says our informant, "adds from the church's report, is very strong against her.

FIGHT IN ALABAMA.—On Saturday last, there was a special election in Alabama for Constable. Liquor was [illegible] the [illegible] polls and from [illegible] a difficulty sprung up at the grocery of one Harmon Brown, between Brown, August Hoover, and [illegible] Brown, [illegible] two [illegible] Gregg. It was caused by the breaking of a pane of glass in Brown's grocery by one of Gregg's party. Brown and Hoover [illegible] Gregg, Brown [illegible] Beigle, who were in the grocery, rushed out upon the other parties —Brown arming himself with an iron pulley [illegible] *Mobile Register, March 4th.*

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—Capt. Jones, of the steamer Kennebec, arrived at Alexandria, Va., on the night of the 4th inst., and reports that on the night of the 3d, while the steamer was lying at the wharf at Annapolis, several persons, supposed to be [illegible] Baltimore, came on board, and [illegible] Lincoln, and [illegible] Peter Heap was also found in a [illegible] near by, and [illegible] Capt. Jones, of the Kennebec, and [illegible] Hoover had taken to flight. He was followed, but not overtaken. Heap died [illegible] Brown [illegible] on Sunday. Gregg died [illegible] critical condition, when Mr. McMichael left, and his recovery was considered doubtful. Before Heap's death he made a statement to several persons, which was [illegible] before the Coroner's Jury, and [illegible] Court.—*Baltimore Co. Jeffersonian.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAND LAKE, MICH.—D. W. Barker's store, the saloon adjoining, H. Oliver Bilcox, the Grand Trunk Express and freight house, L. Sage's [illegible] and store of Mr. Andrews, were all destroyed by fire on Saturday last. A part of the City Hotel was also consumed with considerable of the goods were also consumed with considerable loss. The entire loss is estimated at $40,000.

THE LOUISIANA SECESSIONISTS.—The Rivers arrived at Memphis on the 28th ult., from Vicksburg, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Louisiana Secession Convention, [illegible] Mr. Corwin Ohio and Senator Hale of New Hampshire. It is quite impossible to say which of these two will be chosen.

Henry Winter Davis is understood to have declined either the mission to St. Petersburg or that to Constantinople, if he will accept neither.

WHIPALL, DRUNK AND BRECKINRIDGE SORE.—At a large dinner party given last night, Whipall, who is [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's election, [illegible] to Mr. Breckinridge's defeat for President in a rather unparliamentary manner. His only reply was "Whipall, drunk and Breckinridge sore."

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WHEAT.—The good depth of snow we have had, the past winter, has been favorable to wheat. The condition has certainly few days of revelation of our wheat fields, when the cereal from which the snow had melted, and each presented more [illegible] Quincy, Illinois, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address. Mr. Mallory, however, upon the weather for a month or so after which the greatest fear will be that of [illegible] *Missouri Democrat, March 7.*

FIERY BOATS.—The *Jerry-boat No. 2*, which was brought from Montreal by the Great Trunk Co., last fall, has been thoroughly repaired at Sarnia during the winter, and has been running very many days between Port Sarnia, and is used by the company for general [illegible] purposes between Fort Gratiot and Port Huron. She will resume her trips to Detroit and commanded by Capt. Masonville. *Port Huron Commercial, March 6.*

THE BENTON COUNTY MURDER CASE.—The [illegible] Democrat says: "The negroes who were arrested some three weeks ago by the Allen Regulators, on suspicion of having murdered Dr. Rowe were discharged by the Benton Circuit Court, on Friday last, there being no bills of indictments against them. The parties were examined by James Young and Jacob Benedict, Esqrs., and by the latter were bound over in [illegible] each, to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court, which commences on the 1st Monday in April, of this city.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

MAN KILLED.—At seven o'clock last evening, Martin Kaaf was killed at the depot in this city. He was waiting with his wife for the G. C. U. R. R. train, intending to go to McHenry Co., Ill., where his friends, when he understood to cross one of the switch tracks and was run over by a freight train, which was backing, breaking his skull. The engine and one freight car passed over his body, breaking both of his legs, and otherwise injuring him. A horrible manner.—*Janesville (Wis.) Republican.*

SAGINAW RIVER FREE OF ICE.—On Saturday afternoon last, the ice in the river began to move, and early Sunday morning the body which had covered the waters of the Bay since the first of December last was [illegible] *Saginaw Courier, March 6.*

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the finishing room of J. Miley's Cabinet Shop, situated on Main street, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire block, from the Massasoit House to the Massasoit House and the river. Had it not been that the wind favored, the Massasoit House, Hospital and the [illegible] of Messrs. J. & E. Woodruff, must have been consumed. A great portion of Mr. Miley's stock was saved, but the [illegible] from the [illegible] was entirely destroyed. Insured. Altogether three buildings were burned, and the Massasoit House slightly damaged.—*Worcester Spy, March 6.*

ST. CLAIR RIVER BOATS.—The Ruby and Forester will run on the river during the season, one of the boats leaving this port and the other Port Huron each day. The Ruby is also to run on the river between this place and Detroit the coming season, but we have not yet learned the character of business to be done. It is also rumored that a boat will run on the river, to be connected in some manner with the Grand Trunk Railroad; but we cannot learn that any definite arrangement has been perfected indications, it would seem that the rivalry and excitement on the river [illegible] season is to be continued the coming season.—*Port Huron Commercial, March 6.*

A SUCCESS.—We have the pleasure this week of announcing that the Saginaw City salt well has struck the Silurian Rock. The rock was touched on Saturday last at the depth of 714 feet—about 80 feet lower than at East Saginaw. The brine has gradually increased in strength since the rock was reached, and at the depth of 724 feet of water is 80 deg. to strength, which will undoubtedly increase as the boring progresses.

The sinking of this well has fully demonstrated the fact that the dip of the salt basin is from the lake. At Bay City the salt rock was struck at a depth of 600 feet; at Portland, 400 feet; at Carrollton, 1st 600; at Saginaw at 625, and at Saginaw City at The Saginaw Republican, March 4.

MAN-MCCRARY RE-ARRESTED.—The Grand Rapids Eagle yesterday published a letter from Osceola, Osego Co., New York, informing us that Mrs. McCreary, charged with the murder of Miss Sarah Lindsey, previous to the latter's daughter by a forgery with [illegible] acquitted, has been re-arrested on the charge of causing the death, by poison, of Allen Slater, her former husband. The remains of Slater were removed for examination, and nearly two grains of arsenic found in the stomach. The testimony, says our informant, "adds from the church's report, is very strong against her.

FIGHT IN ALABAMA.—On Saturday last, there was a special election in Alabama for Constable. Liquor was [illegible] the [illegible] polls and from [illegible] a difficulty sprung up at the grocery of one Harmon Brown, between Brown, August Hoover, and [illegible] Brown, [illegible] two [illegible] Gregg. It was caused by the breaking of a pane of glass in Brown's grocery by one of Gregg's party. Brown and Hoover [illegible] Gregg, Brown [illegible] Beigle, who were in the grocery, rushed out upon the other parties —Brown arming himself with an iron pulley [illegible] *Mobile Register, March 4th.*

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—Capt. Jones, of the steamer Kennebec, arrived at Alexandria, Va., on the night of the 4th inst., and reports that on the night of the 3d, while the steamer was lying at the wharf at Annapolis, several persons, supposed to be [illegible] Baltimore, came on board, and [illegible] Lincoln, and [illegible] Peter Heap was also found in a [illegible] near by, and [illegible] Capt. Jones, of the Kennebec, and [illegible] Hoover had taken to flight. He was followed, but not overtaken. Heap died [illegible] Brown [illegible] on Sunday. Gregg died [illegible] critical condition, when Mr. McMichael left, and his recovery was considered doubtful. Before Heap's death he made a statement to several persons, which was [illegible] before the Coroner's Jury, and [illegible] Court.—*Baltimore Co. Jeffersonian.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GRAND LAKE, MICH.—D. W. Barker's store, the saloon adjoining, H. Oliver Bilcox, the Grand Trunk Express and freight house, L. Sage's [illegible] and store of Mr. Andrews, were all destroyed by fire on Saturday last. A part of the City Hotel was also consumed with considerable of the goods were also consumed with considerable loss. The entire loss is estimated at $40,000.

THE LOUISIANA SECESSIONISTS.—The Rivers arrived at Memphis on the 28th ult., from Vicksburg, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Louisiana Secession Convention, [illegible] Mr. Corwin Ohio and Senator Hale of New Hampshire. It is quite impossible to say which of these two will be chosen.

Henry Winter Davis is understood to have declined either the mission to St. Petersburg or that to Constantinople, if he will accept neither.

WHIPALL, DRUNK AND BRECKINRIDGE SORE.—At a large dinner party given last night, Whipall, who is [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's election, [illegible] to Mr. Breckinridge's defeat for President in a rather unparliamentary manner. His only reply was "Whipall, drunk and Breckinridge sore."

THE CITY.

REMOVAL.—The concert of the Philharmonic Society at Bryan Hall, this evening. It will be a good thing.

AT THE TREMONT.—Col. S. A. Buckmaster of Alton, and Hon. M. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, are stopping at the Tremont House.

ATTENTION.—To owners of Canal Boats and any other craft that now lay sunken in either branch of the Chicago River—you will please have the same removed forthwith, or I shall have the same done at your cost.

IVER LAWSON, City Harbor Master.

FIRE!! FIRE.—On Madison street a merchant tailor has inserted a fancy sign which is worthy of being reported. It reads as follows:

A. [illegible] TAILOR.

NEW MUSIC.—A. Judson Higgins has published a very sweet piece of music, entitled "Mabel Clare," as sung by the Original Campbell Minstrels. "Les Amoureux," composed by C. Detzler.

THRILT.—The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company have issued the Farewell Address of Washington in pamphlet form, and have it at their office, 115 Lake street, for gratuitous circulation. It is truly a treat for The Times.

DISCOURSE ON TOUCH.—We understand that the Rev. H. Cox, pastor of Walnut avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, is delivering a series of Sabbath evening discourses to the youth of both sexes. Subject for this (Sabbath) evening: "The only basis of real intellectuality." Service at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC MISSION.—The Fathers of the Redemptorist Congregation open their retreat in St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison at 10½ o'clock to-day. It will close on Palm Sunday, 24th inst. The Right Rev. Bishop Duggan will resume his lectures on Easter Sunday evening.

ESTOPP.—Mr. E. B. Rockwell, long connected with Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, was "pulled" by one of the pupils of that institution on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Rockwell pocketed the insult and the knife. It was a silver dessert knife, appropriately inscribed, accompanied by a neat little speech, and replied to in kind by the recipient.

PRESTON'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.—Patentees of the U. S., with rules and proceedings of the Patent Office and Hints to Inventors how to obtain letters patent. Independent for March 7th, and N. Y. Weekly, Herald, Tribune, Times and World for the week, may be had at Norris & Hyde's, 102 Madison street, and 100 Dearborn street.

ANOTHER SCHOOL HOUSE.—A new school house is to be built in the South Division of this city, according to an order of the Common Council made some time since. The Committee of Finance will advertise for proposals in a few days, and meantime builders and mechanics are invited to call at the office of Supt. Wentworth, where the plans, &c., may be seen. Terms for erecting the building will be cash.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A complaint was on Saturday made to U. S. Commissioner F. A. Hoyne that a man calling himself John Wilson had passed two counterfeit quarter's on a restaurant keeper on the West Division. Two Officers of proper officers to make the arrest, the Commissioner was powerless to act, and the case went by default.

ANOTHER OLD BOOK.—Mr. B. Felsenthal, of this city, possesses a Hebrew work, entitled *Coffer Hagdosch*, containing a collection of allegories and other poetical pieces, excerpted from the volumes of the Talmud. The book was printed in Basle, 1580, by Ambrose Frobenius. It is exceedingly well preserved, and as to beauty and freshness of types, neatness of print, etc., shows that the Art Preservative was at the time of its publication already in a high state of perfection.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—The ship Lucky lately arrived at New York from from Havre, has sixteen packages white gold band and decorated French China and Paris fancy goods—ship: Invincible, from Liverpool, has eighty-four casks and hogsheads of fine ironstone dinner and ice ware, and cases of linen thread, Cutlery and other seasonable goods for Messrs. Bowen Brothers, Importers and Jobbers, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake street. The direct importation

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.

The Free Citizens of Illinois have humbly buried the National Jubilee of President Lincoln. Words are uttered in many instances, so as to give the opposite meaning of that intended. Gestures are not to be used to the public, and other sentences are too vague, leaving the sense, where any sense is permitted, wholly a matter of fun the first reading, and overlooking the whole thing into a ridiculous jumble and mass of nonsense. We know of no parallel instance of meanness except the universal mutilations, distortions and changes by means of punctuation, which the Chicago Times was wont to make in its reports of Lincoln's speeches, in the debates between that gentleman and Douglas, in 1858. We know from experience how serious a long document is transmitted over the wires without undergoing more or less transformation. But we also know, that the variation from the actual language is never of great that the proper words will not readily suggest themselves to an intelligent editor; and, if he be an honest man, destroy or giving currency to the truth, he will be careful to correct all such blunders of the telegraph. In the case in point on, however, these blunders were not only not corrected, but it would seem that a malignant ingenuity had been called into service to make them still greater. Evidently the conductors of the secession press are unwilling that the people whom they have hurried into rebellion without a cause, shall have the opportunity of learning the truth or of listening to exhortations of loyalty.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

If there be any decent excuse for the treason now running riot in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, what possible pretext can be urged for complicity with the crime in Illinois? Grasting, for the sake of argument, that the refusal of the majority to protect slavery in the Territories is a valid reason why the Gulf States should break up the Union, what is the reason that any man in the free Northwest should aid in the parricidal work. In all Republics, since the world began, the name of Traitor has been a synonym for all that is infamous and detestable. The crimes less enormous of the Roman law was the one terrible offence, so far above all others that no punishment on earth was deemed adequate for it. The Tarpeian rock and the most dismal corner of hell were regarded the only fit rewards for the wouldbe destroyer of his country. In the older English law, the punishment for treason indicated the horror with which it was contemplated. The criminal was drawn to the place of execution on a hurdle, or over the bare ground, hanged, cut down alive, disemboweled, his entrails cast into the fire before his eyes, beheaded and quartered. The progress of civilization has abolished cruel and unusual punishments for treason, without diminishing the profound and general hatred for the traitor. It may be safely affirmed that society will continue to cherish for this crime its very severest of loathing, and to provide for it the utmost penalties of legal vengeance, so long as the world lasts.

The Chicago *Times* is so thoroughly imbued with treason as were over Catiline or Arnold. Those who direct its columns are as deeply penetrated with disunion as Davis, Rhett, Toombs or Twiggs. The latter, in levying war against the United States, have told themselves liable to capital punishment. The former, having only encouraged and justified the levying of war, as yet not amenable to the civil law, but they are not one whit better in a moral view than the wretches who fired on the Star of the West, or he who surrendered a whole military district to the enemies of his flag. Both are parricides at heart, and fit only for the society of common felons. The first element of chivalry, the world over, is loyalty. Without this the man is either an Absalom or a Judas. He will either march in hostile array against his country, or he will betray innocent blood for a consideration. But there are degrees in treachery. The whole world prefers the avowed and open traitor to the sneaking and smiling one. The treason of the Charleston *Mercury* is more respectable than that of the Chicago *Times*.

MARINE METEOROLOGY.

Readers of the TRIBUNE will remember that early in February last, a succession of storms visited the British Islands, causing great disaster to shipping, and strewing with large loss of life. The fact has elicited an article from the London *Times* on the subject of marine meteorology, from which we copy the following:

"The event was paralleled with as much certainty as an eclipse, and could have been announced to a minute, as consequent upon the movements of the storm-centre. The storm-centre was accurately delineated by telegraph to several places. Aberdeen, Hull, Yarmouth, Dover, Liverpool, Valentia and Queenstown—the whole of the stations along the pathway of the storm. Notice was sent to these ports as follows: 'Caution that a storm coming from the westward and from north-west to south-west will reach you.' Now, as all points of our coast are connected by telegraphic wires, and as there can be no obstacle to the transmission of the electric fluid, we think it likely feasible that the system should be extended without delay. That it is not yet, we are told, is full practical operation, but, as the details, according to the information given, cannot involve much trouble or cost, we cannot see why it is not introduced at once."

Unfortunately now rests upon evidence so overwhelming that the storm-centre will be followed. We believe there therefore be, even the possibility of an unwarned disaster. We certainly refrain from giving currency to foolishly terrific ideas of the storm, but it seems that we can really foretell a storm three days before it comes. Let us have indeed got to the point—and the progress of discovery is so rapid—to do not forget to say.

The TRIBUNE has frequently urged this matter upon the attention of those immediately interested in our Lake Marine; and it is gratifying to find its views seconded by so high an authority. Those who have given the subject proper consideration, do not doubt that more than one half of the casualties of life and property caused by storms on the Northwestern Lakes, could be prevented by the adoption of a system of Meteorological observations and of storm signals. So far as Lakes Erie, Ontario, and the southern ports of Lake Michigan are concerned, such a system could be put in operation at a very small cost. Nearly all the ports on these lakes are connected by telegraph. At most of these ports our Custom House officers, a part of whose duty it should be to watch the shipping, could easily communicate the necessary information to the various ports on the lakes. The daily expense necessary to be incurred in these operations would be but trifling. If storm signals be employed, the masters of vessels, or in the absence of the masters, the first mates of vessels in port, would be notified of the approach of a storm, and could take such precautions as they deemed necessary. Should the storm not arrive, and the fact of such signals being displayed be known, the vessels would be the more likely to heed the next storm signals displayed. Should the storm arrive, and the fact of such signals being displayed be known, the vessels would be the more likely to heed the next storm signals displayed. Should the storm arrive, and the fact of such signals being displayed be known, the vessels would be the more likely to heed the next storm signals displayed.

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THE WASHINGTON LECTURE.

The Immense Audience on Tuesday Evening—The Lecture.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

The Lincoln Lecture is being much talked of, and will rank the Farmers' Lecture as the other chapter. Some I will not attempt a description.

It is acknowledged by all citizens of Washington that a larger number of people witnessed the inauguration than were ever present on a like occasion. The number of spectators was variously estimated at 40,000 to 50,000.

The lecturer was read in a clear, loud, distinct voice, and was heard by at least 20,000 people. No audience ever listened more attentively to words from the lips of mortal man. Long and hearty cheers broke forth in response now and then, during the lecture; but for none was the applause more hearty or general than the passage denouncing the "right to secede" as heretofore claimed in all the States," and that it did exist was the power "confided to him to hold, occupy and possess "the property and places belonging to the "government, and collect the duties and im- "posts." Burden cheering, the whole audience almost cried out, "That's right," "We'll stand by you," "Thanks the doctrine," &c.

The people hoped that he would take that position, and were overjoyed to find their desires realized.

His argument to establish the inviolability and perpetuity of the Union, made a deep impression upon the minds of his hearers, and was responded to by tremendous cheering and shouts of "good," "good." Every man's Union feelings were strengthened by what they heard the Chief Magistrate say on the subject.

The vast audience were impressed with the profound sincerity and evident earnestness of the President. All felt that there was no guile in the man before them; and that he spoke without partial reservation or self-evasion of mind. He stood before the people a patriot, resolved to do his duty according to conscience and his best light, duly impressed with the awful responsibility resting upon him.

All candid and fair minded men are pleased with the tone, sentiments and propositions of the Inaugural. The Republicans are delighted. The Union men of the Slave States declare that they are agreeably disappointed. Andy Johnson, Crittenden, Etheridge, Nelson, Stokes, Winter Davis, Gov. Hicks, Harris, Kenardy Johnson, John M. Botts, are all reported to be pleased with the Inaugural, as a whole, and concede that it is conservative and conciliatory. In regard to enforcing the laws and collecting the revenues, they concede that the President has no other course to pursue than to acknowledge the right of secession and the independence of the Insurgent States.

The Inaugural states the case fairly and sets the abstract points he ever heard read, and he is complained in his endeavors to place a false construction on its meaning. So accustomed is he to speak with a plain, straightforward manner that all can understand, that he can scarcely believe it possible for any statement to say plainly what he really means.

The effect of the Inaugural upon the public mind must be salutary. It will strengthen the hands of loyal men, and confirm the wavering. It puts the doubt whether the Administration will enforce the laws and collect the dues of a Government. The insurgents at Montgomery are plainly informed that there is not room for them and their peculiar institutions in the United States at one time, and they had better simply govern. At all events, if the Cottonocracy wish to enjoy the luxury of a government of their own, they must do so independent of the support of the "stars and stripes;" they must bear the same proportion of the expense of maintaining the Government of the United States, and pay duties on all imported goods, the same as other people. Having done this, if they can afford to support a government of their own, let them have it. Only they will soon find out it, and conclude that one government at a time is enough, and as the case made by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, &c., to support the latter is their prior claims on their allegiance and obedience.

After the Inaugural was delivered, the question of who shall compose the Cabinet absorbed a large share of public thought. Sunday night a story was started that Mr. Lincoln had offered Mr. Cameron that Gov. Seward should be dropped and John Sherman selected in his stead. It was also reported that the latter would be made Supreme Judge, and Attorney General was going to be tendered to Edwardge. The excitement was thick with these reports, and they obtained general credence in the highest circles. Old Abe nothing of the kind denied. He kept his own counsels. His Cabinet was a "sealed secret" against the most powerful eyes and expert nerve-droppers.

The Senate met on Tuesday at one o'clock, and sent a Committee of two—Hale and Doolittle—to inquire if he had any message to communicate to them. They soon returned and reported that he would forthwith communicate with the Senate. Soon after, Mr. Nicolay, Secretary, Mr. Nicolay, appeared inside the door, and announced a message from the President. Another pause ensued, profound secret existed, and the galleries were filled by spectators. Groups hung about the doors and passages to learn at the earliest moment the names of the Cabinet. Finally, at 1 o'clock, the reading ended the suspense. The door-keepers whispered to their eager friends outside the hasty names. The news was soon reported from one to another, and in half an hour it had spread all over the city. Hastily hired hacks were seen furiously driving in certain directions to the respective houses of the President, the Cabinet, the Inaugural, are all a perfect relief of the sentiments and principles, policy and purposes of the Administration. The American people. When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. When the wicked rule the people mourn. There is not a just and God-loving man in the land but feels that Liberty has a sincere friend and the people a faithful servant. Let all the people shout for joy.

THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA.

The Montgomery Mail has carefully compiled from personal knowledge, the number of guns, &c., at present in the forts at Pensacola, Florida, which is as follows:

Fort Pickens.—In bastion, twenty-six 24-pound howitzers; casemate, two 42 pounders; sixty-four 32-pounders; fifty-nine 24-pounders. In all, Pickens has at present mounted, one 13-inch columbiad, mounted; three 10-inch columbiads, not mounted; four 10-inch mortars, in bed order.

Fort Barrancas.—Eleven 32-pounders; three 8-inch paixhans; two 8-inch columbiads; eight 24-pounders; four 18-pounders; two 12-pounder howitzers; eight 12-pound howitzers. Fusee defence—two 10-inch mortars.

Fort McRee.—Fifty-two twenty-two 32-pounder. Second tier, twelve 9 inch columbiads; eighteen 32-pounders. Barbette, sixty-two 32 pounders; three 10-inch columbiads—total, 150.

In addition to the 500 barrels of powder so easily brought to this State, there still remains in the magazine of the Navy Yard 600 pounds of cannon powder, and 1,000 pounds of musket powder. In sand battery A, there are two 8-inch columbiads.

A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR MOSELEY IN FLORIDA.

A letter dated Key West, Feb. 26, says:

"The U. S. schooner Florida, Lieut. Parker-ing, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port on the 18th inst., from Havana, with dispatches from Washington. Capts. M. C. Meigs was ordered to the Engineers, being relieved by Lieut. Reese of the Engineers. He left Havana the 18th, in the Isaac, for New York.

"The steamship Daniel Webster, Minor, with a detachment of recruits in charge of Capt. Thatcher, 1st Artillery, arrived at this place on the evening of the 24th. On the 26th 37 recruits for Capt. J. M. Brannan's Company of Artillery left for Fort Taylor, Key West, to join the detachment of that company stationed at that post. Fort Taylor is now in a very good state of defence, and is considered by many officers as the strongest fort in the country. Its armament consists of 150 guns, and it is capable of containing a large garrison. Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, is also in a very good state of defence, and is capable of containing a large garrison. Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, is also in a very good state of defence, and is capable of containing a large garrison.

"Governor Moseley arrived on the 24th inst., from Tallahassee, and left for Pensacola on the 25th inst., in the steamer Isaac. He was received with a salute of thirteen guns from Fort Taylor, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns from Fort Taylor, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns from Fort Taylor, and

Special Notices.

Oil Chicago Mid. Spring

What is it? The talk of the world.

Hendrie's Medical Discovery

Music Stores.

A. DE ANGUERA,
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER
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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861.

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NORTH WESTERN.
MILWAUKIE.

(For the Chicago Daily Tribune.)
QUEEN SPRING.

With trembling heel, and coy this darkish,
A lovely lady from our South advances,
Her chain of diamonds, dew, her breath of kisses,
Her cry of coy and yet exultant glances.

The very Cyclids robed in Hark, and heavy
Their admiration of this queenly hue—
Society their idea to count her coming hour,
And such the fervid spell of where she may pass

Nor they alone—the Lily-lid is watching
Through the night of Winter for the Break of Day,
When enthroned in by Mail, and bud, and zephyr,
Queen Spring shall rule their Burgeting palace away!

Children, alike—Darlings of household rapture—
With wishful eye are on the food shut,
To catch the life-smile of this coming queen
And joy to see her healthful rule assert.

Yet summer claims her his affianced bride,
And dotes on her with fervid ardor;
Chicago, March 7, 1861. C. M.

Plans for the Reinforcement of Fort Sumter.

[Correspondence N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Rumors of the resignation of Major Anderson have been extensively circulated here. This arose probably from an article published in the Savannah News, but at the headquarters no such information has been even intimated. The fact is certain, that Fort Sumter will be reinforced within a few days, but the plan by which it shall be accomplished is not at present known. While in conversation a day or two since with one who could know everything of the movements of the Navy Department, he said that it had been in contemplation to send Major Anderson re-enforcements, but that Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, declared that the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to the United States should be retained, and that the Charleston steamer should cause in sight she was to be stopped and the troops put on board of her. Mr. Lincoln, however, said that, on account of the difficulty of reaching Fort Sumter, he would send the troops on board of the Charleston steamer, and, when she was to be stopped and the troops put on board of her, she would proceed to Fort Sumter, and, after the troops were landed, to return to New York for her next regular trip, at the time of her sailing. This was to be done to prevent the press or spies giving any information of the movement.

The vessel was to be run into Charleston harbor as usual, flying the Stars and Bars, and when the forts, would land the troops at Sumter, and then the cargo, which consists principally of provisions, could be taken charge of by the authorities of the United States, after which she would be allowed to depart, much to the chagrin of the Charlestonians. But on reasoning on this plan it was decided not to attempt it, but to take up several other propositions which have been received from various sources. Some are from private individuals who are willing to risk their lives and property in the cause, while others emanate from officers of some considerable respect and attention.

Several prominent citizens of New York have called on the President to urge him to adopt some plan for re-victualing the fort, and provisions of all hands, provided the government will pay for the vessel if lost on the trip, and make compensation for the cargo.

Another proposition plan discussed, has been to land troops in the small boats of any of the vessels now lay the Brooklyn. While the vessels are at anchor, and then from the shore to row a number men and provisions for them could be landed without any risk, as a dark night would cover their movements, and once landed at Fort Sumter, the men and the boats could return to the ship unnoticed. This plan was probably the most feasible proposition that has been made to the President, but as the fort is now well supplied with provisions, and can be sustained without any danger for a month or two, the decision as to which of them should be adopted. Some were in favor of the first, but objections were raised on the ground that the capture of so much private property (the provisions) would cause an undue feeling of resentment, and would immediately lead to results which would terminate in bloodshed and civil war. These are details of policy and quite a number are now reported as being ready for service.

Secession Carnival—Wholesale Killing in Florida.

The following is an account of the tragedy which occurred in Sumter county, Florida, on the 27th ult.:

"The Rev. Geo. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, killed two men and wounded two others. He was accused of seducing a young girl 14 or 15 years of age, a relative living in the neighborhood. He was further accused of severely whipping the young girl, and acknowledged as much to the citizens, but these said such a statement was issued for the purpose of screening her character. Andrews left the place on Saturday, the 16th instant. Having heard of this and of the part taken by the Court-House at Sumterville, McLendon and Long proceeded to the house of the former and took dinner with the family. After dinner, they went to the workshop. Andrews followed them, and, as McLendon, the father of the house, to go to Adamsville, which was granted. He did so in the possession two Americus rifles and two pistols. While the horse was being brought, Andrews approached and, without any warning, shot him (McLendon) through the head with one of the rifles, killing him instantly. Long, who was standing by, was shot through the heart with the other rifle. Long started to run, but was overtaken by Andrews, who shot him with a pistol, inflicting a mortal wound. Long lingered for a few days, but died. Andrews then, with the pistol in his hand, ran up to the house, and, on meeting Mrs. McLendon, shot her through the breast

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869.